

In the Claims:

Please amend claim 8 and add new claims 31 and 32 as follows:

8. (Amended) The method of claim 6, wherein the second long-term prediction lag values further include a second last long-term prediction lag value and a third last long-term prediction lag value, and the second long-term prediction gain values further include a second last long-term prediction gain value and a third second last long-term prediction gain value, said method further comprising the steps of:

determining *minLag*, which is the smallest lag value among the second long-term prediction lag values;

determining *maxLag*, which is the largest lag value among the second long-term prediction lag values;

determining *meanLag*, which is an average of the second long-term prediction lag values;

determining *difLag*, which is the difference of *maxLag* and *minLag*;

determining *minGain*, which is the smallest gain value among the second long-term prediction gain values;

determining *maxGain*, which is the largest gain value among the second long-term prediction gain values; and

determining *meanGain*, which is an average of the second long term gain values; wherein if *difLag* < 10, and $(minLag - 5) < \text{the fourth lag value} < (maxLag + 5)$; or

if the last long-term prediction gain value is larger than 0.5, and the second last long-term prediction gain value is larger than 0.5, and the fourth lag value is smaller than a sum of the last long-term prediction value and 10, and a sum of the fourth lag value and 10 is larger than the last long-term prediction value; or

if $minGain < 0.4$, and the last long-term prediction gain value is equal to *minGain*, and the fourth lag value is larger than *minLag* but smaller than *maxLag*; or

if *difLag* < 70, and the fourth lag value is larger than *minLag* but smaller than *maxLag*; or

if the fourth lag value is larger than *meanLag* but smaller than *maxLag*; then the corrupted frame is determined as partially corrupted.

31. (New) The method of claim 5, wherein the second long-term prediction gain values further include a second last long-term prediction gain value, and

if $\text{difLag} < 10$, and $(\text{minLag} - 5) < \text{decodedLag} < (\text{maxLag} + 5)$; or

if $\text{lastGain} > 0.5$, and $\text{secondlastGain} > 0.5$, and

$(\text{lastLag} - 10) < \text{decodedLag} < (\text{lastLag} + 10)$; or

if $\text{minGain} < 0.4$, and $\text{lastGain} > 0.5$, and $\text{minLag} < \text{decodedLag} < \text{maxLag}$; or

if $\text{difLag} < 70$, and $\text{minLag} < \text{decodedLag} < \text{maxLag}$; or

if $\text{meanLag} < \text{decodedLag} < \text{maxLag}$,

then the fourth value is set equal to the *decodedLag*, wherein

minLag is a smallest lag value among the second long-term prediction lag values,

maxLag is a largest lag value among the second long-term prediction lag values,

meanLag is an average of the second long-term prediction lag values,

difLag is a difference of *maxLag* and *minLag*,

minGain is a smallest gain value among the second long-term prediction gain values,

meanGain an average of the second long-term prediction gain values,

lastGain is the last long-term prediction gain value,

lastLag is the last long-term prediction lag value,

secondlastGain is the second last long-term prediction lag value, and

decodedLag is a decoded long-term prediction lag which is searched from an adaptive codebook associated with the non-corrupted frame preceding the corrupted frame.

32. (New) The method of claim 8, wherein the corrupted frame comprises a plurality of subframes arranged in an order, and the first long-term prediction gain value is replaced by *Updated_gain*, and wherein

If $gainDif > 0.5$ AND $lastGain = maxGain > 0.9$ AND $subBF=1$, then

$$Updated_gain = (secondLastGain + thirdLastGain)/2;$$

If $gainDif > 0.5$ AND $lastGain = maxGain > 0.9$ AND $subBF=2$, then

$$Updated_gain = meanGain + randVar * (maxGain - meanGain);$$

If $gainDif > 0.5$ AND $lastGain = maxGain > 0.9$ AND $subBF=3$, then

$$Updated_gain = meanGain - randVar * (meanGain - minGain);$$

If $gainDif > 0.5$ AND $lastGain = maxGain > 0.9$ AND $subBF=4$, then

$$Updated_gain = meanGain + randVar * (maxGain - meanGain);$$

and when $Updated_gain$ is equal to or smaller than $lastGain$;

or

If $gainDif > 0.5$, then

$$Updated_gain = lastGain;$$

(5) If $gainDif < 0.5$ AND $lastGain = maxGain$, then

$$Updated_gain = meanGain;$$

(6) If $gainDIF < 0.5$, then

$$Updated_gain = lastGain,$$

and when $Updated_gain$ is larger than $lastGain$,

wherein

$randVar$ is a random value between 0 and 1,

$gainDIF$ is the difference between a smallest and a largest long-term prediction gain value;

$lastGain$ is the last long-term prediction gain value;

$secondLastGain$ is the second last long-term prediction gain value;

$thirdLastGain$ is the third last long-term prediction gain value; and

$subBF$ is an order of the subframe.